# FROM FORT PICKENS.

THE FORT IMPREGNABLE.

GEN. BRAGG GETTING NERVOUS.

HIS FORCES DEMORALIZED.

The steamship Illinois, Capt. Terry, which left this port on the 9th of April, with army stores and 300 reg-plar troops on board, for Fort Pickens, returned to this port yesterday morning, and now lies at Pier No. 4 North River, From statements made to our reporter by the officers of the Illinois, we gather the following

The Illinois left the ficet, off Pensacola, for home, on the 2d inst., and in a short time met the steamship Philadelphia, bound for Fort Pickens with stores. The day previous to sailing Capt. Terry visited the Fort and long interview with the officers in command. Col. Brown, commander of the forces in the fort, deaired him particularly to impress upon the public at the North the fact that Fort Pickens will never be surrendered until every man is driven out, and that is a feat which he defies the rebels to accomplish. The fort has been put in as perfect condition as possible, and is now pronounced impregnable. The court-yard in the fort which the enemy may choose to throw over the walls. In these holes the deadly missiles are at liberty to explode while the garrison wink their eyes in perfect security. The sand dug up has been inclosed in bage and mounted on the ramparts, four and five bags deep, and cannot be penetrated by any shot from the The casemates have also been walled up with sand-bage, so that the man may securely smoke their pipes behind them amid the greatconfusion of exploding missiles, which enemy can throw within the walls. The guns of the fort are mostly directed toward the Pensacola Navy-Yard-now held by the rebels-and Col. Brown says that the first shot he receives will be the signal r the atter demolition of every building within the Yard. The large building in the Yard erected for the purpose of casting all kinds of shot is kept in active operation day and night, casting shot for the rebels. One of the four ten-inch columbiads in Pickens is loaded and aimed at this building, and it is thought that it will require but a few shot to destroy it. The rebels know how thoroughly the Navy-Yard is commanded by the Federal guns, and were busily engaged when the Illinois left in unroofing and conveying away all the combustible material about the buildings. Col. Brown was engaged in planting mortar batteries at various points on the Island, commanding the Navy-

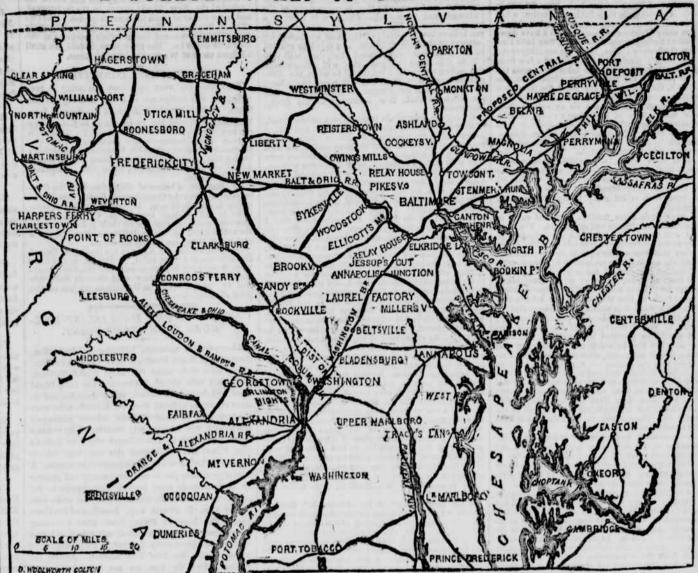
Yard and its vicinity. There are 1,100 men in Fort Pickens, which is larger number than is really needed. The officers, who are "spilin' for a fight," want about 5,000 more men sent to them, so that they can cross from Santa Rosa to the main land and exterminate Gen. Bragg and his horde of rebels. There was, before the arrival of the Philadelphia, sufficient provisions in the Fort to hast the men six months. Every out-of the way corner was filled with army stores, and protected from the weather, and from destruction during an engagement, by sheltering sand bags. Sand bags, in fact, are freely seed about the Fort, to protect the officers' quarters, sheltering the men while working the guns, strength enlog the walls, and conducing to safety and comfort in various ways. A very effective company of Flying Artillery, under Capt. Berry, is quartered on the Island, and preparing for any emergency. Tall shears have sen erected within the Fort, on top of which a lookout is constantly stationed. With his spy glass he commands a view of the rebel army, the Navy-Yard, and the fleet, and keeps Col. Brown posted in regard to their movements. The flag-ship Sabine, the Powhatan, Brooklyn, Supply, Water Witch, and Wyandotte he just outside, ready to run in to the assistance of the troops on shore at a moment's notice. Capt. Adams of the Sabine, who is in command of the Seet, is looked upon as rather a slow coach. He is deemed a trustworthy officer, although his sympathies are known to be with the South. Capt. Porter of the Powhatan is quite the reverse, being active, energetic, and anxious for a shot at Gen. Bragg. He is exercising his men at the guns constantly, and they appear to relish it quite a much as he does. Six rifled cannon were put on his vessel by the Illinois. There is any amount nition on board the fleet and also in the fort. A little steamer called the Orient, commanded by Lieut. Brown, plies in the offing as a sort of sentry. She has a 12-pounder on board, by virtue of which she over hauls every vessel attempting to enter or leave the harbor. All articles contraband of war are seized and confiscated, but everything else is allowed to pass. This course greatly annoys Gen. Bragg, but when he ventures to remonstrate, he is quietly informed that even his provisions coming that way will probably be cut off in a few days. The rebel army do not relish the idea of a blockade, and many are applying for leave of absence on the plea of sickness.

A short time since a spy was caught in Fort Pickons, and is now confined on board the Powhatan. He applied at the gates of the fort for admission and succeeded in getting past the geard. On being question he represented himself as being a correspondent of The Pittsburgh Journal. When taken on board the Powhatan be desired to send ashore for his baggage, and was allowed to write a letter. His epistle did not suit him when finished, and he tore it into fragments. These pieces being put together subsequently stamped him as a traitor. On the following day a flag of truce wassent to the fort from the rebel army, the bearers of it begging permission to search the island for the Pittaburgh individual, whom they denounced as a deserter and a thief. Their object was to ascertain what batteries had been erected on the island, but in this they failed completely, as they were requested to return to their companions as speedy as possible. They subsequently sent another white flag demanding the return of the correspondent, claiming him as a deserter, and received for their answer the satisfactory information, that he would doubtless be hanged as a spy.

This individual represents Gen. Bragg's army about 5,000 strong. Of this number, 1,000 are boys, stationed at Barancas, and the remainder are all cap tains, except the few who are colonels. He says there pline among them, each man "soldiering" or his individual reponsibility, doing just as he pleases fighting, quarreling, and getting drunk whenever can obtain whisky enough to elevate him to that condi

The Illinois touched at Key West on her return for coal, when Capt. Terry improved the opportunity to call upon Maj. French, in Fort Taylor. There are

about 800 men in the fort, which is well stocked with ammunition and provisions, and all are well. There is a great scarcity of provisions in the city, and Capt. Terry left there all he could spare. Secessionists there have modified their language and improved their sentiments materially within a few weeks, and the city will eventually come out strong for the Union. Several American flags were flying in the streets, having taker the place of the Secession banners. Many of the citisens, including some Secessionists, had applied to Maj. French for provisions, but he had been unable to supply them. A coal merchant there named Tift, wh ally supplies the steamers, utterly refused to coal the Atlantic on any terms, but readily sold to the Illinois, his sentiments having undergone a change. He also sold a pilot-boat, called the Nonparen, to the United States Government. He represented that the mechanics and laboring men of the city were nearly all for the Union, but were kept down in a measure by its and those who buy labor. It was thought that martial law would soon be proclaimed in A STRATEGIC MAP OF THE SEAT OF



The Illinois reports the schooner Wanderer at Key West on the 6th; she expected to leave soon, having btained her papers. She ran out from under the gun of Moro Castle during the night. The St. Louis and Crusader are at Key West. On the 8th, lat. 320 40', lon. 760 41', passed schooner Anna Bell, standing north. Have seen no privateers.

The first news of the evacuation of Sumter received at Pickens was communicated by Gen. Bragg, who in formed Col. Brown by letter that the surrender of Sumter was a military necessity, but said nothing of the bombardment. New-Orleans papers subsequently received stated that Sunter was bombarded for 30 hours and that 130 Charlestonians were killed and many wounded.

The men and officers who went out in the Illinois pronounce her the best transport vessel in the service. She has berths forward for 600 men, and can comfortably accommodate over 1,000. She will doubtless be dispatched immediately with troops for some other point.

### Interesting from the Fleet-Suspicious Conduct of Capt. Adams.

correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

U. S. STEAM-SLOOP BROOKLYN, AT ANCHOR OFF PENSACOLA BAR, Thursday, May 2, 1861. I hasten to take advantage of the departure of the U. S. transport steamer Illinois, which leaves us in a few hours, to transmit to you a line in relation to some of

our movements since my missive of the 21st ult.

Since that period we have been busied excessively in assisting the unloading of this steamer-she, with the aid of the fleet now stationed here, having safely transferred to the fort every article intended for &. It has been my privilege to visit Fort Pickens since the reenforcements were thrown into it, and as a consequence I could give you many gratifying facts, were it not that I am not at liberty to reveal anything seen or heard. However, this does not compel me to withhold a gen eral remark that may be of interest to hundreds, and that is, from what I have seen, I am confident that this fort is capable of successfully resisting an attack from the combined forces of the South. It cannot be

By the arrival of the United States steamer Mohawk, papers of the 15th ult., containing a meagre account the bombardment of Fort Sumter. As you imagine, it causes the greatest sensation throughout the entire fleet, and many have shed tears, because of the deplorable condition the handful of brave men that gar risoned it were in. The blood of every Union-loving man in the fleet boiled with indignation when they became acquainted with the humiliating fact that our dorious ensign had ceased to float over Sumter at the bidding of a few thousand murderous villains.

Yet there is one glorious thought that is very pleasant in the midst of this sorrowful news, that ing, that if these Southern rebels imagine that Fort Pickens, which they soon expect to attack, will be as easily reduced as Sumter was, they will commit the one great error of their lives. When the time does arrive-and the sooner the better for us-Mesers. David and Bragg, these would-be pirates, will be taught a lesson they will remember to the last mo ment of their existence. The motto of all on board our vessel is, "Death to traitors and rebels," and this sentiment, as a very general thing, extends to all the other vessels now with us. It is our one great resolve, to stand by the Administration, the Constitu-tion, and the Union, and to carry the beauteous old ensign that floats at our peak through fire and stormto plant it again upon all the property of the Federal Government now held by these traitors. We look for ward with pleasure to the day when President Lincoln in compliance with his views in his late Proclamation, will give us the order to "retake all Government property" now held by these rebels, as we then will be able to let loose our 9 and 10-inch "Dahlgrens," and rain shell, grape, and canister upon them in such a manner that it will convince them that we neither heed nor fear their many threats, nor are we seriously frightened at the twenty 10-inch columbiads they profess to have erected along the beach at Pensacola.

All communication from the shore to us has been peremptorily forbidden by Gen. Braxton Bragg, and so successfully has this order been enforced by his horde of ruffians that it has been impossible to obtain the

east intelligence of any moment. The news from the great North is soul-stirring; it is clorious. It tells us of its gigantic and affluent country as being aroused to such an extent by its great love for our Constitution and our starry ensign, that we have cried with joy. We have heard of an enthusiasm that fills every heart, and urges them on to the defense of our Union; we have heard of an awakening of a miliary spirit heretofore unprecedented in the annals of history; we have heard that the cannon which bombarded Fort Sumter awoke strange echoes, and touched forgotten chords in the American heart; we have heard that tender women are leaving their quiet and luxurious homes to nurse the loval hearts that become wounded in this contest; and we have heard, too, that the Stars and Stripes-that glittering emblem of our country's glory-meets the eye at every turn, as floating from every window, from every housetop, from every church-spire, from every hillside and mountain-top; and, as it kisses the breeze, it is met by abouts of devotion and pledges of aid, which gladden the heart, and give sure guaranty for the perpetuity of our still glorious Union. We thank God for such

The steamer Powhatan is now acting as guard-ship at this port, and the Oriental, a pilot boat from New-York, under command of Lieut. Brown, acts as tender to her, and does excellent duty in overhauling every vessel that passes, that no ammunition or materials capable of being used in a war, are carried to our

The U. S. steamer Mohawk left unexpectedly this morning; where she has gone, or what her mission is, no one knows. The U.S. steamer Water Witch was at Key West a short time since, bound for this place. We are anxiously awaiting her arrival, as we expect dispatches by her.

I have now to relate to you what I at the time, and since, have considered a very strange proceeding. The brig Neafle, with the Secession flag at her stern, and a flag of truce at her bow, came out from the town this porning to the frigate Sabine, that lies not far from as; three persons of some rank appeared to be all she carried. At this juncture, all the captains in the fleet were sent for, who, as soon as it was practicable, boarded the Sabine. This tug Neafle remained by the frigate some two and a half hours, and then returned. What her mission was I do not know, but hope to find out before I close my letter.

We sadly want a flag-ship here, with the right kind of a Commodore, one whose integrity of purpose and the quality of his patriotism cannot be questioned Capt. Adams of the Sabine, I am corry to be compelled to mention, is getting a very bad reputation with and many suspect he is in sympathy with the Dis-

We have heard of the destruction of the Navy-Yard at Norfolk, and while we heartily regret the total oss of so much valuable property, we cannot but think it were better so than to have it in the hands of a band of men who would use it against us. We received this intelligence from a New-Orleans paper of the 26th ult., and when the actions of the Columbus and Pawnee in this matter were perused, cheer after cheer rent the air, not only for them, but our whole Navy as it is. We-but I must stop; word has ed that rockets are going up. I shall go on deck ... see; yes, there they go, rockets and blue lights, in every direction, from the land; we may be near a fight, and if nothing happens to me before morning, I will add a

Contrary to our expectations, everything passed off mietly last night; the meaning of the rockets and blue lights we have been unable to surmise, but one thing was very certain, we were all ready for anything that snight turn up. This little episode will give you an idea of the life of constant excitement we lead.

The Water Witch has just arrived, and it is reported she has later dates from New-York via Havana; we carnestly hope that this may be so. This vessel is to carry the mails regularly between here and Havana, and it may be a matter of interest to all who have friends in the fleet now stationed here, that all letters, papers, &c., sent to Havana, care of American Consul,

will safely reach their destination.

A scarcity of food in Warrington, it is reported, has compelled many of the troops to leave for places more plentifully supplied. From our ship we can see the ents that have been thrown up along the beach for the Confederate State soldiers. The officers and men in Fort Pickens are in the best possible spirits, and enjoy

themselves in many pleasant ways.

We have been fed upon pork and beans for the past three months, but notwithstanding this, all are in very good health; we have had fresh meat but twice since we have been here, and that was at Key West the last

time we were there. P. S .- I have just learned something in relation to the visit of the Secession tug-boat to the frigate Sabine yesterday, which I must not omit in this letter. Ex-Lieut. Renshaw, that villain who hauled down the stars and stripes at the giving up of the Navy-Yard at this place, with two others of like stamp, were the men on board of the tng. The officer of the deck of the Sabine refused to receive them, but some one else did, and they were politely shown the ship from stem to stern. May I ask if the Navy Department is aware of such proceedings. Can I ask if such a traitor as ex-Lieut. Renshaw shall have the liberty of inspecting our vessels at his wish? Is it not time that such work was stopped ? All manner of denunciations are hurled against Capt. Adams, and it is the honest opinion of many that the sooner such a man is deached, the better for our cause. As he is a senior officer, any action from him would have to be countenanced by the others. I have seen too much of this man to believe that he works for the good of American Freedom. O. TRIBUNE! call attention to this, and we will still more honor you.

#### Discontent at the State of Things-Chas Banished-Mallory in Dauger. spondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

When I left Florida, a little more than two weeks since, Fort Pickens had just been thoroughly reenforced, and for the first time the rebel army seemed tacitly to admit a doubt of their ability to capture it. Terrible is the disappointment of the people, and bitter their execrations upon the leaders who neglected to press their advantage to this decisive point upon the ret occupation of the Navy-Yard by Secession troops.

Major W. H. Chase-who, by the way, is a Massa chusetts man, and connected with the ancient family of Quincys-has been compelled to leave the State in conequence of the odium publicly heaped upon him. He seled delay, when by a vigorous effort the fort, weakly garrisoned and with no guns mounted, could have been coerced in a short time. Secretary Mallory is for the same cause unpopular and lives in fear of mob-law. It is probable that both these gentlemen now lament their egregious mistake. Another of Major Chase's mistakes was asserting, in a Secession stump-speech, that four-teen thousand negroes voted for Lincoln in the State of

I have somewhere seen it stated that Gen. Bragg had no columbiads among his guns, but this is a mis take. I watched the moving of two 10-inch colum biads from Fort McRae, which is too weak to bear their discharge to a battery near the lighthouse. It was a tedious process, and the huge monsters, dragged patiently over the parrow, sandy road, crushed a myriad of sweet, blooming shrubs, growing each side, true, even in silence, to their mission of death. I think some smaller once are planted at another battery near Fort Barrancae. It was in digging here that skeletons were exhamed of men who fell in Jackson's attack upon that poet. Of one, the form of the hat was distinctly preserved, and cannon-balls were found at the head and feet. Barrancas enjoys the reputation of having been three times taken from an enemy. There may come a fourth evacuation and a fourth investment, but if so, all that are past will be as child's play to it.

I am glad to learn that the authorities at Mor ery acquired "Nemo" of collusion with the fortress. The idea of hanging a man for writing what might give information to the enemy, without hanging beside him the editor who published it, was too absurd even for that latitude.

#### BIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., May 6, 1861. The city resembles a camp now more than anything lse, so numerous are the soldiers now located here Every available space suitable for barracks, beside the various public buildings, is occupied by the troops at present encamped in this city. I cannot tell you the exact number, but I should think that there could not be less than 15,000 troops in and around Richmond. The South Carolina contingent are located on the old Fair Grounds at the end of Franklin and Grace streets. it spread, which is much feared, there will be a perfect stampede from the camp. The Baptist College, at the head of Broad street, and the new Alms-House buildings, back of the old barying ground on Third street are both crowded with country troops from the south west and Carolina border counties. At the new Fair Ground, on the line of the Richmond and Fredericks burg Railroad, the newly organized regiments are quartered, and they have a parade there every fine afternoon, and the grounds have been quite a resort of the Secession ladies of the city in consequence. At Ashland, too, there is a large force encamped. The churches of the city are open every day, and occupied by ladies, who have formed extensive " sewing-circles" to make up clothing for the troops, large numbers of whom are entirely unequipped. Every sewing machine in the city is at work almost night and day.

I attended St. James's Church last Sunday, on which occasion the Rev. Mr. Dashiel offered up a prayer for the President of the Confederate States. Mr. Peterkin the rector of the church, has been a Secessionist for some time; indeed, most of the ministers of this city are in favor of Secession now. Business is at a complete stand-still. In the retail trade articles of all kinds are daily rising in price. Especially is this the case in reference to provisions. Every Northern paper that gets here seems to disappear rapidly the mom rives. None have been for sale at the Ninth-street news depot, or on that of Main street, for eight days past. Papers directed to parties here, and sent through the Post-Office, reach their destination only once in a while. as they are appropriated either in the office here or in Washington. The last TRIBUNE I saw was dated Wednesday, April 24, so I am in complete darkness as to any true knowledge of affairs transpiring North since that date. Some of the troops here behave themselves well, but others, again, are exceedingly overbear ing in their conduct, and as for discipline or orderwhy there is none at all. They seem to act as if perfectly independent of those placed in command of them They are fighting fellows, though, and eager for the fray, as they look upon success as certain, even against twice their numerical force. All think that everything going on is in preparation for a march on Washington. Gov. Letcher has grown ten years older in appear

ance these last few weeks. He has been driven into the position in which he is now placed, and I have no doubt that he wishes himself back in the western part of the State again. The Wise clique rule here again. Everything that appears in The Dispatch, Enquires and Examiner, in relation to movements North, is made to appear the reverse of what, I doubt not, is the actual

The citizens, not actively engaged in the conspiracy to place the State in the hands of the Southern Confederacy, are ellent and despondent, and you can almost recognize each one of them by his deeply serious countenance. It will not be long hence before the reaction that is now merely boiling within, will burst forth like a volcano, and sweep the conspirators from the State.

sion, with a view to a Border Confederacy, are beginning to sicken at the consequences of the revo was the first who took command of the army and coun- | inaugrenated by the Wise and Tyler conspirators,

THE TRUTH ABOUT HARPER'S FERRY. A letter from the same young soldier, whose state ments in regard to matters at Harper's Ferry have already appeared in The Buffalo Commercial Adver-tiser, has just been received. We publish the follow-

already appeared in The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, has just been received. We publish the following interesting extract from this second epistle:

Carlisle Barracks, Pa., May 4, 1861.

The only regret I have in regard to Harper's Ferry is that Lieut. (now Capt.) Jones, was obliged to withdraw sooner than he anticipated, and that thus the destruction of buildings and machinery was not so thorough as it might have been. The missing men, with the exception of two deserters, have returned—the last one reaching here yesterday. He reports that the number of finished arms destroyed, as estimated by workmen there, was from 40,000 to 50,000 stand, and that the rebels only managed to save 500 or 900 in an unfinished state. They are, however, finishing them as rapidly as the state of the machinery will admit. A good deal of the machinery was unniqued; but they find it very difficult to obtain workmen who are willing to work entirely from patriotic (1) motives—with no prospect of pay? There are some 3,000 troops there, in a most miserable condition. Without any regular Commissary, and with no money, they are obliged to live as best they can upon what they can plunder from the neighboring farmers. Of course they are much opposed to coercion—they only request tribute at the point of the bayonet. The men are discontented and grumbling—anxions to get back to their farms and business. Our comrade says that he believes there is a strong Union feeling among the people, but it is kept down by force. The source of great regret with most of the inhabitants is the same as with us—that we did not entirely wipe out the place. The attack on us, or rather the advance, was some three or four hours before we expected, and consequently our plans were not fully consummated. Too much credit cannot be given to Lieut, Jones for his conduct, and for the very kind manner in which he watched over and protected us while there.

us while there.

THE CONDITION OF THINGS IN AND ABOUT HARPER'S FERRY.

From The Wheeling (Va.) intelligencer, May 8.

A gentleman who arrived from Harper's Ferry yesterday, furnishes us with some information concerning the condition of affairs in that neighborhood. He represents the condition of the citizens of that town as being very bad. All were out of employment, and some were without money, and provisions were very high. One man offered to sell for \$150 cash, a house and lot that had cost him \$1,200, without finding one to take him up. There had been about 5,000 Virginia troops there, but the number had been reduced by detachments being sent to different parts of the State. On Saturday orders were received to have all the Government property vacated, and the impression was that reënforcements would soon reach there. We have since received information verifying this statement, reënforcements from Kentucky and Tennessee having reached there on Sunday.

The troops had been doing pretty much as they

reinforcements from Kentucky and Tennessee having resched there on Sunday.

The troops had been doing pretty much as they pleased, compelling farmers to furnish provisions, and pressing others, with their teams, into the service, to haul provisions into town, for all of which they were being paid in Virginia scrip.

Only about three thousand stand of arms (and the greater part of them were old flint locks) fell into the hands of the Secseionists, after the evacuation of the armory by the United States troops.

The gentleman gave it as his opinion that a reaction would take place as soon as the Government took some encouraging stand—that the good old Union feeling of the surrounding counties would break forth.

HOW TRAITORS ARE TREATED IN WESTERN VIR-GINIA.—Wheeling papers record that Hall of Wetzel County, and Woods of Barbour County, delegates to the Virginia Convention, who, against the unanimous Union feeling of this portion of the State, voted for Secession, are being roughly used by their constituents. Hall appeared at Parkersburg a few days ago, on the Hall appeared at Parkersburg a few days ago, on the way home, when a crowd got after him and were about to lay violent hands on him, when he was rescued by Gen. John J. Jackson, who got him away to his own house and sheltered him. Hall, after escaping the crowd, tried to get aboard the Albemarle and proceed on up to Wetzel County. But the officers of the boat wouldn't take him, and he had to return up the North-Western road and strike out to his home across the country.

North-Western road and strike out to his home across the country.

A gentleman from Clarksburg says that on its becoming known at Grafton that Woods was on his way home, a crowd assembled at the depot to receive him and give him a warm reception. No sooner had he landed on the platform than they made a rush for him, and he, discovering what kind of a muss he was in, beat a hasty retreat for a car, and, getting in, begged the conductor to lock the door and start the train. The conductor did so, and the enraged and indignant crowd had to content themselves with showering curses and epithets upon [the object of their wrath, who succeeded in escaping without bodily harm.

FORTIFYING THE MISSISSIPPL

A gentleman who came up the Mississippi River last week states that the town of Randolph, Tenn., is being fortified. This town lies just at the bottom of a curve in the river, and completely commands it for three miles up, as between the two bends there is neither island nor any other obstruction. They had seven brass 6-pounders pointing up the stream, and were bringing a battery from Fort Hudson, near Baton Rouge. Two 42-pounders were taken up on the boat which brought him, and five more were to come from Baton Rouge. They will completely command the river. This is considered the strongest stragetical point below Cairo. There were about 800 troops at this place last Saturday. They were shouting "For Caire," and expected to move on in a short time and rendezvous with Kentuckians to attack the city, which they appeared to count upon as doomed. The river was no danger that the water could be let in through the levees to flood Cairo; indeed, there was no danger at high water, as the banks were efficiently guarded.

It is known that on this river it is customary to use wharf-beats at the landing. Our informant observed that at Napoleon, Ark., at each of the four doors of the wharf-boat was a brase piece, while in the stream was kept an armed boat, to overhaul whatever craft they

LETTER FROM HON. W. L. UNDERWOOD. The following is a letter from the Hon. W. L. Unlerwood of Kentucky to a friend in St. Louis.

Mr. Ain, Warren Co., Ky., May 1, 1861.

Drar Sir: I returned from Washington yesterday
where I was when your letter reached this city. My where I was when your letter reached this city. My object in going there was to ascertain for myself the true purposes of the dovernment, and as dependent upon this the true policy of Kentucky. The condition of Missouri, socially and geographically, is very similar to that of Kentucky, except that she is even more exposed in the event of her secession than Kentucky is. They are in condition sufficiently similar to make their policy the same. Secession is alike fatal to both. You are almost a peninsula of Slave territory, jutting into an ocean of Free soil. You are subject to exposure, therefore, from which no courage nor constancy can relieve you—to incode, raids, and incursions, from almost every quarter. Your neighbors are willing now most every quarter. Your neighbors are willing now to be friends, but they are resolved, as is every other Free State, to support the Government in the rightful exercise of its legitimate functions, the first of these being to maintain its own existence against the plottings of those who would annihilate it, in order to form new and unauthorized against the plottings of those who would annihilate it, in order to form new and unauthorized combinations out of its fragments. Should Missouri place herself in cooperation with these, and in hostility to the Government, she will, by her own acts, thus place herself in hostility with her neighbors, and she will have no cause to be disappointed that her fields may be devastated, her trade ruined, and her slave property swept from existence. Ancient friendship, and the remembrance of past good neighborhood, will but embitter the coming fend, and that war which is at first civil, will become social and then servile, until all that is worth preserving is gone.

the coming fend, and that war which is at first civil, will become social and then servile, until all that is worth preserving is gone.

Stand then, my dear friend, by the Constitution of your country, enforce its laws, and maintain the integrity of the Union. In this alone consists your safety. Let no folly, or indiscretion, or the imbecility of Mr. Lincoln's Administration on the one hand, not sectional pride and affinity, nor glowing portraitures of wrongs, real or imaginary, which the South has endered (but the existence of which she can alone redress in the Union, and not out of it), swerve your gullant State from her allegiance to a General Government, that has never deprived her of a solitary right, or inflicted on her a single wrong. The policy of the Administration to all the Border States, which have not seceeded, is the same. In reference to Kentucky, Mr. Lincoln told me he hoped Kentucky would stand by the Government in the present difficulties, but if she would not do that, let her stand still and take no hostile part against it, and that no hostile step should tread her soil. This is true with Missouri.

Let me tell yon, further, that the temporalizing policy of the Administration, in reference to the assaults and capturing of its forts, arsenals and property, is over. Henceforth, they who make war will have war made on them. The monopoly which the South has enjoyed in that direction has ended, and all the powers of the Government, henceforth, will be exerted to maintain the property and the legal authority of the Government within its just limits. You need not, and the property and the legal authority of the Government within its just limits. You need not, and the property and the legal authority of the Government within its just limits. You need not, and the property and the legal authority of the Government within its just limits. You need not, and the property is not a first the property and the legal authority of the Government within its just limits. You need not, and the property is not an

therefore, be surprised to hear of the vigorous blockade of the Chesapeske and Hampton Roads and of the
ports of Seceded States, and that if these States erect
batterice at Memphis and Vicksburg, to interrupt the
commerce of the Mississippi, that measures of stern
retaliation or resistance will be inangurated by the
Government to force the poisoned chalice to the lips of
those who first drugged it. I could enter much mersinto detail, but have not time. I start, when this is
closed, to fill my appointments—to make Union
speeches. God grant that Missouri may stand firm. I
trust Kentucky will, though the storm beats heavily
against her.

Yours, truly,
W. L. UNDERWOOD.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The usual annual meeting in behalf of the American

Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions took place yesterday (Friday) morning at Irving Hall. The audience was only fair. Wm. E. Dodor, esq., presided, and the Rev. Dr. Peters said prayer, after which Prof. Hastings led on in singing "The Lord of Hosts is with us," to the tune of "Missionary Hymn."

The Rev. Secretary Wood made the following statement of the affairs of the A. B. C. F. M. for the past

The Rev. Secretary Wood made the following statement of the affairs of the A. B. C. F. M. for the past year, ending to-day:

In India, the tracefer of the Government from the East India Company to the Crown opens a new era. By a decision since obtained, the Queen's Government declares that Christian converts shall, in respect to all civil rights, stand on the same leve' with the highest Hindoc castes. Missionary labor was never before attended with equal results. The admissions to the churches under the care of the Mahrata Mission, including Bombay and the interior stations, during the last four years, exceed those of the whole previous period of its existence dating from the year 1813. The Madura Mission in South India is about twenty-five years old. Under its culture there has been a larger ingathering of spiritual fruit; and the conversions of the last five years fall but a little below the number in the first twenty years. The latest intelligence from Cevion is of a new religious interestat several of the stations, and especially in the Femals Boarding-School at Oddooville, in the Eastiects Training-School of or Seminary, and in the English High School at the same station, which is supported by the native Christian community with Government sid. The testinosy from the Missions on the Continent is that truth is taking a stronger hold on the higher castes, from which a gratifying proportion of convent was been received.

Our three missions on the Continent is that truth is taking a stronger hold on the higher castes, from which a gratifying proportion of convent was been received.

Our three missions in thin as a prosperous, though weak; if the new treaty apparatum of convent was been received.

The Nestorian Mission in Peria has had some peculiar trials, but is making steady progress. Former civil conflicts in Syria have tended to the furthernance of the Gospel. The present described in the station of that unhappy land after provise of the same end.

The Nestorian Mission in Peria has had some peculiar trial

han in 1859.

Former successes among the Armenians of Turkey are clipsed by the greater ones which now come in the accumu-sted momentum of the Reformation among that people. The work of Divine grace at Alurab, Marsah, and some other points, a unsurpassed by the most powerful revivals in this Christian

the New York of the Cherokees and the Tascasous have been terministed. The work among other Indian tribes goes on with the usual results.

At the late Jubilee meeting of the Beard, the prospect before as was bright and joyons. The heavy debt of \$66,000 was taken off. Five thousand of the friends of Christ around the table of their Lord pledged themselves, and those whom they represented, to sustain this came; and we hoped that the home support was to be commonwrate with the providences and grace that created the demand upon it. But a cloud now hange ever us, in whose thick darkness lightnings flash, and the thunder peak from which shake the earth and fill all hearts with tremiling. What shall be the fate of our Missions! The appropriation for the year, being not what the Missions need, but the smallest sum that could be given was \$770,000. Of this amount only \$173,306 has been received in the first nine months, ending April 30. The Prudential Committee have taken measures to save expenditure wherever practicable, and to prepare the Missions for whatever experience may be in store for them. It depends upon the serion of their supporters whether a great distant shall come upon them.

The somewhat lengthy report ended by inculcating that, "We must be loyal to our country, for Christ's sake, to the extent of whatever sacrifice of treasure, and life, and what is deaver than life, its unprecedented and solemn exigency may call for."

Addresses were then made by the Rev. Sendol Billunger of the Mahratta Mission of Western India; the Rev. Nathan Lord. M. D., of the Ceylon Mission; the Rev. Wm. Bird of Syria; Rev. W. T. Williams of the Mission of Eastern Turkey; the Rev. Damiel Lindley of South Africa; and the Rev. John Jenkins, D. D., of Philadelphia; each on the respective fields under their supervision, and generally giving interesting details, agreeing with the Secretary's report. Allusions were not unfrequently, and unavoidably made, which indicated the d-ep feelings entertained by our Missionaries abroad, on the p

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Perhaps one of the happiest features of Anniversary
Week was the meeting in behalf of the children of the
Five Points House of Industry, which was held at Irving Hall, last evening. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, nearly 200 children were gathered
to entertain an attentive and appreciative assemblage
of ladies and gentlemen with their cheerful songs. A
gallery was raised from the platform at the further end
of the hall in full view of the door, commanding the
delight and admiration of every person as they entered.

Archd. Russell, esq., read the annual report, which
set forth that during the year, \$19,640 31 had been expended in sustaining the Institution; 285,215 meals had
been given away; 864 children were on the school register; 354
had been the average duly attendance at school; 13,000 articles
of clothing and 1,300 pairs of shoes had been given away; 331 had
been sent to situations; 187 had been sent to their fitends; 18 had
gene to housekeeping; 37 were sent to the hospital; 16 had been
sent to other lastitutions; 27 had been expelled; 19 had sloped;
133 left voluntarily; 2 died; 33 were honorably discharged; 33 had
been employed in the workshop, who were not hunstes; over
1,633 persons had received partial or entire support from the lasituation; 835 of these were children.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Trno,
the Rev. Theodork Cuyaka, and Rev. Mr. Gasse.
The children, among other songs, sang that of the
"Star-Spangled Bauner," for which they were enthustastically applanded by the andience. The House of
Industry wants for this year 12,000 articles of children's
clothing, 1,200 pairs of shoes, 300 bed quilts, 1,000
yards sheeting, as well as all kinds of farm products.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

CARELESSNESS IN THE USE OF FIREARMS.-In the want of places conveniently accessible for target-shooting, many persons seem disposed to improve their practice by firing within the city limits, contrary to the corporation ordinances, and the authorities in Brooklyn at least do not appear to be sufficiently on the alert to put a stop to this dangerous amusement. On Thursday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a gentleman pass the corner of Hicks and Joralemon streets, was struc in the back of the neck by shot, apparently fired from the roof of a house on the west side of Hicks, near State street. By the same discharge, shot struck s window of a house on Joralemon street, at which a lady was sitting. The firing was continued at intervals for some time, and shot were again heard rattling against the front of houses in Joralemon street, facing south. Recklessness of this sort certainly deserves vestigation and punishment. It is very desirable that